

lapses of utter weakness, and his prostrations of despair? And could this be the work of only a year? I inquired how long he had been at the University. He replied, twelve months; adding, that he had remained there during the intermission between the two terms.

"That is it," thought I. "There is something in that home of his that warms, degrades, and stunts him. Ever after going home he has returned more morose, more fierce, and dangerous, than before. That home! What an interest it has for me! With what a glamour it attracts me! I wish he would invite me to it!"

At time passed, I discovered that the character of Wallerstein had undergone a change, or perhaps only an apparent change, scarcely less surprising than that of his person and manners; the wild and wayward temper, the fierce outbreaks of passion, the morose surlyness were gone, or governed; the sullen, loving, tender, childlike nature had disappeared, or was suppressed; the almost servile humility with which, without giving me his confidence, he would cast himself upon my sympathy for support—fits of feebleness, or idleness, that almost fatally betrayed his nobler nature, were utterly sunk, and the highly, the regnant spirit had risen upon it. There was an air of regal beauty, of commanding grace, in his person and manner, such as I have never since seen in but one other man.

These thoughts have not been suggested by any expression of dissatisfaction on the part of our readers; but an occasional explanation of the principles on which the paper is conducted, is due to subscribers, and an occasion for it seems afforded by the fact that another volume of the paper is about drawing to a close.

In the Circular Letter enclosed every subscriber, reasons are assigned why the relations between us should be continued. We hope each will read it and act upon its suggestions with his usual energy and promptitude.

least feel grateful for the good will that prompted them.

A word or two in regard to Fiction. One class of fictitious writings is marked by false and extravagant views of life and duty; another, by the intensity with which it works on the imagination and sensibility, wasting both in barren effort and emotion; a third, by the satanic ingenuity with which it veils the loathsome features of vice, and inculcates the most detestable social lessons. Against all these classes of works, we cherish unqualified hostility. But there is another class of fictitious writings, which paints Life as it is, kindly without exhausting imagination and sensibility, affords healthful and pleasing relaxation, and is, in fact, a mirror of the world, and a blessing to the world. Such Fiction is Truth itself, lifting the Soul of man to companionship with the ideal forms of Beauty and Goodness; and we would ever have the artist to our columns.

These thoughts have not been suggested by any expression of dissatisfaction on the part of our readers; but an occasional explanation of the principles on which the paper is conducted, is due to subscribers, and an occasion for it seems afforded by the fact that another volume of the paper is about drawing to a close.

In the Circular Letter enclosed every subscriber, reasons are assigned why the relations between us should be continued. We hope each will read it and act upon its suggestions with his usual energy and promptitude.

A FEW WORDS ONLY TO THOSE CONCERNED.

Owing to our rigid cast system, the subscribers to the *Era* are not subject to any annoyance from *dead*. We owe nothing to each other, except to love one another.

But, the same system which fortunately exempts them from being bored with dead subjects, to them in *advance*, and little *in* *advance*, reminding them that at a moment when they are not dreaming of it, they may suddenly part company with the *Era*.

Two weeks ago, we sent special circulars prepared as the law directs, to some six or seven hundred persons, who had given proof of willingness to act as voluntary agents for the *Era*. Without their cooperation, we could not get along at all. Of course, they will not come to the conclusion that the paper is prospering so much, that it does not need their help. They will remember, that as we have to renew our whole list every year, it is very much like starting a new paper.

But, we did not intend to exclude the rest of our subscribers from acting on their own volition. We like them too well for that. So we have put another circular for their and our joint benefit, which they will find enclosed in this week's paper. It is not so voluminous as the President's annual message, but it contains suggestions and hints of great importance to the *Era*—in which and by which we live.

If any one, after reading it with care, can suffer his subscription to run out without renewing, or resist the inclination to hunt up a new subscriber, we shall feel very sorry for his sake, to say nothing of our own.

Of the two thousand subscribers, whose names are to be erased, unless renewed, how many of them have concluded to say, Farewell! The answer will be given during this week or the next. Meantime, that they may all be inspired by good example, we take the liberty of extracting the following from a business letter. A friend in Massachusetts writes—

"I received your circular, it prompts me to renew my subscription for the *Era* without delay, very much as the dinner bell notifies me to dine when I am hungry, for your paper is always welcome as my daily food, and would be as soon forgotten as that. With a little effort I have obtained four new subscribers, &c."

That is taking a common sense view of the matter.

Another friend, at Chagrin Falls, Ohio, writes November 5th—

"I have enclosed twenty-four dollars, for which you will please send the *Era* to the persons named below, and three copies of the *Friend of Youth*.

The amount I send I have collected in the course of the day for the cause. We have a great excitement about the Fugitive Law, and other proceedings of the last session, and are determined to have the means of knowing what is going on in Congress at the next session."

One day's work! Almost everybody can do something.

Here is another extract from a subscriber in North Carolina, who, renewing his subscription, says—

"I may be allowed to say, that during the two years that I have been receiving the *Era*, I have been well pleased with the manner and spirit with which it has been conducted, as the renewal of my subscription at this time witnesses. To my knowledge, there is no other copy of the *Era* taken in this part of the State, but I feel a confidence that if the *National Era* were more generally read by anti-slavery and pro-slavery, Free Soil and anti-Free Soil, by Northerners and Southerners, there would be abundantly less bitter feeling, talk of disunion, &c., than at present."

"There are a good many taken in other parts of the State."—Ed. *Era*.

tion, and Woodbury, or some such man put in nomination. Then, by acclamation, not Convention, General Scott will be brought out as the Whig nominee, and the result will be a worse rout of the Baltimore tacticians than that suffered by the Mexicans at the city of Mexico.

In none of these speculations do we indicate our own preferences or purposes. The Free Soil men of the country will doubtless stand by their own principles.

THE SOUTHERN SHOE TRADE.

"Few persons have any idea of the extent of the shoe trade carried on between the Northern and Southern States. A merchant of this city, largely in the trade, estimates the value of shoes annually sent south from New York alone at \$5,000,000. Allowing \$40 as the average value of each pair, the value of shoes sent during the year at this estimate, is one hundred and twenty-five thousand. Boston and Philadelphia send, perhaps, as many more. The trade was never more flourishing than at the present time."

The New York Journal of Commerce, from which the above is taken, adds, that a continuation of the Abolition excitement may produce a very different state of things.

Fudge! The Abolition excitement has prevailed during the last eighteen years, and any number of times we have heard just such a threat as that of the *Journal of Commerce*. By its own showing, the trade this year, marked, as it is, above all others, by general agitation, is as flourishing as it has ever been before.

By the way, non-intercourse in the article of shoes would not work well. The South would go barefooted a good while, before it could manufacture that ten millions worth of shoes it receives from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. The last will be indeed a last resort.

Representatives of a free people can command. It will be an appalling question of the next session. Congress will be compelled to consider it. A refusal to do so will result everywhere in the North the spirit of revolution. There is such a thing as presuming too far on its forbearance. That, the slaveholders may find out when too late to correct their mistake.

The law is a detestable and a repulsive one—it will be debated without a dissolution of the Union, but it will be the Union stand or fall. As to its repeal, is another question. If the North were united, there would be no doubt concerning it. It would be repealed more quickly than it passed. But, to the disgrace of the non-slaveholders of the country be it spoken, they are not united. There are traitors, or cowards, or short-sighted men enough among them to baffle their will for the present. That there will be a majority of the members of the House in favor of repeal or essential modifications, we have no doubt; but the Senate will be at least six or seven years in the free States who will be bound against all change. So long as they remain in their seats, the law will remain on the statute book; so that the agitation for repeal must be directed towards effecting such a revolution in their respective States, as shall give them an opportunity to retire from public life.

The Baltimore Clipper is amusing. Speaking of the excitement in Boston against the Fugitive law it gravely says—

"If the law shall be successfully resisted, then it will be the duty of the Southern States to act in the premises, and to act with energy and decision. Three points will be presented for the consideration of the South, viz: To refuse to consent to the settlement of all the questions which grow out of the law; To refuse to send a sufficient number of *crucial* men to see that the law shall be duly enforced in future cases—or to secede from the Union."

The idea of sending a sufficient number of armed men to old Massachusetts, to catch runaway slaves, is capital. If this fall to bring the Yankees to their senses, they must be beyond the reach of reason.

BE PATIENT.

Let not the friends of Freedom be driven to the use of intemperate expressions or rash measures. "Oppression maketh a wise man mad," but, for all that, it were better that the wise man should remain sober. Never before was there greater need of patience and wisdom. Nothing will be gained by violence.

Let the *Union* be every day in menace, vituperation, and lynch law. Let us have truth, reason, and numbers on our side. Unless Freedom be betrayed at the North, a perpetual link has been set to all slaveholding territory in this country. The entire Pacific coast is consecrated to Freedom. State after State, to be organized out of that territory, will come into the Union free from the taint of Slavery.

The people of New Mexico have given such evidence of their determination to preserve their soil free, that, unless the Judges whom the Executive has appointed for the Territory, override the Law of Nature, the Common Law, and the Law of Nations, the States to be hereafter formed therein must be non-slaveholding. Minnesota is in process of formation as a free State; and other States of a like character have yet to be organized out of our Western and Northwestern territory. Already, the non-slaveholding States have a majority of six in the Senate. The next census will reveal such a growth of the free States, such an increase of their proportionate representation in the House, as to make all schemes of Disunion impracticable.

Unless the Laws of Nature be a mockery, Prudence a fiction, and Experience a teacher of lies, Freedom must increase, and Slavery decrease, in this Union, until the whole land shall glow with the light of a universal Liberty.

Site that belittles shall not shake haste." With such a prospect, there is no occasion for desperate or violent remedies against the usurpations of Slavery. Public Opinion and the Ballot-Box are our weapons; and these we shall use to resist aggression, not inflict it; to redress our grievances, not to make others suffer; to establish justice, and imbue the Federal Government with the same spirit of liberty which impelled our fathers to resist Foreign Tyranny, and set limits to the extension of Domestic Slavery. Strength that we have not today, will come to-morrow. We need not accomplish this year, we will try the next—ever hoping, ever doing.

Nor need the slaveholding States infer from this that violent measures will be attempted against their institutions—that the Constitution will be violated, for the purpose of destroying slavery, whenever the North shall have sufficient power. Ninety-nine hundredths of the people of that section believe that Congress has no right to abolish slavery in the States—and they would resist any attempt at usurpation of power over the subject, from an instinct of self-preservation, if for no other reason. No State right would be safe against the power of a Central Government which should be suffered to prostrate the right of a State to regulate its own domestic concerns.

Why is it that, in a Confederacy of thirty-nine States, some of them with populations, respectively, of two and three millions, the little States of Delaware and Rhode Island, with populations scarcely numbering one hundred thousand souls, enjoy, un molested, unquestioned, equal political power, in the Senate of the United States, to the vast majority of the free States? Because a regard for the fair dealing of the fair dealing of all men, among all, and because the self-interest of all is involved in the protection of the rights of each. No matter, then, what the ascendancy of the free States in the Federal Government, the same causes which give security to Delaware against the deprivation of her rights, would give security to the slaveholding States. Other causes would work to the same result.

The great body of the People of the North, and the great body of the People of the South, like that of the Fugitive Law, are not yet profoundly excited upon the subject of Slavery. They are not propagandists. Although we expect to see them setting their faces as flint against all attempts to involve them in the extension or support of Slavery, and using their moral influence against it, they never can be induced to embark in violent measures for its overthrow. To imagine that the farmers, the mechanics, the merchants, and shopkeepers of the North could be prevailed upon to use their power in Congress to force through an unconstitutional act for abolishing slavery in the States, and then employ the army of the United States to enforce the act, is simply nonsense.

Of the philanthropists of the free States, actively engaged in the Anti-Slavery enterprise, we know of none who contemplate violent measures. Generally, they believe that peaceful measures, in all reforms, are demanded by the spirit and precepts of Christianity; and their philosophy teaches them that a civil and servile war is not the true road to Freedom—not a fitting preparation for an Emancipation, which shall bless alike both races, and harmonize their relations.

While the South, therefore, has nothing to apprehend from the vast preponderance of non-slaveholders in the Federal Government, the friends of Freedom have every reason to look forward to it with hope and gladness. Let them bide their time, and possess their souls in patience, disavowing violence, and relying upon peaceful means, vigilance and faithfully used, to redress all grievances and secure the triumph of Truth and Justice.

"Diligently and faithfully used." Remember, the Southern delegation in Congress could never have passed territorial bills without the Provision, or forced through the Fugitive Bill, by their own strength. The free States have a majority of forty in the House and six in the Senate; so that they may think some of their own representatives for the passage of these obnoxious measures. Let the North reform itself, this is its first duty. Let it mark the representatives who have proved false to the cause of freedom; let it confide its

interests to none who will sacrifice free Principles to perpetuate the Slave Interest.

If it want the Fugitive Law repealed, it will not do to send such men to the United States Senate as Lewis Cass, Daniel Dickinson, Daniel Webster. How many of the thousands of its citizens who are now anathematizing in public meetings the compromise members of Congress, will carry their indignation to the polls, and make it tell upon the elections, in defiance of all party considerations?

SATURDAY EVENING POST AND MRS. SMITH-WORTH.

"We are happy to be able to announce to the numerous readers of the Post, that we have made an arrangement with Mrs. Emma D. N. Smith-Worth, author of 'The Deserter's Wife,' 'Shannonville,' &c., by which the first of January next, she will (with the exception of an occasional story in a Washington paper) write exclusively for the Post.—Ed. *Era*."

The "Washington paper" referred to, is the *National Era*.

The Post, in some additional remarks, pays a high, but well-deserved, tribute to the genius of Mrs. Smith-Worth. We have no doubt that the engagement will be agreeable and advantageous to both the enterprising publisher and our esteemed friend, the untiring author. We like to see our literary women liberally paid for their contributions to American Literature.

"THE COMPROMISE."

The compromise must be sustained in all its parts; and it must be sustained not simply as a series of measures providing for the admission of California, the reclamation of fugitive slaves, the settlement of the Texas boundary, &c.; but it must be sustained as a treaty of peace and amity, adjusting the principles of future action, and binding the Federal Government to stay its hands from meddling with slave institutions. These measures were not intended simply to heal the particular and specific wounds which afflicted the country during the first session of the Thirty-first Congress; but they were intended to provide for the future, by establishing a rule for the settlement of all the questions which grow out of slave institutions. We therefore contend that the compromise will be violated not only in the repeal of the fugitive slave law, but in either of the following cases:

1. When the fugitive slave bill is repealed or rendered ineffectual;
2. When a State is refused admittance because it does not admit slavery;
3. When slavery is abolished in the District of Columbia;
4. When Congress attempts to regulate the slave trade between the States;
5. When Congress attempts to interfere with slavery in the States; or
6. When it imposes the Wilmot Proviso on the Territories.

To sum up all these in one proposition, it appears to us that the compromise is violated whenever a measure is adopted which is a violation of the principle of non-interference.—Washington Union.

The Union seems to be laboring under a strange hallucination. The "Compromise" never passed Congress. After a desperate and protracted struggle, it was utterly demolished, and Mr. Clay, its great advocate, betook himself to salt water to restore the capital he had wasted in that famous project. We are mistaken—no, it was not utterly demolished. A vestige of it, the Utah bill, received the sanction of the Senate, and was sent to the House, bearing the high-sounding title of the great Omnibus bill.

After that, several measures were taken up through the usual course, and were successively adopted, without any compact or agreement, but simply because they happened to be majorities in favor of them. Nobody dreamed that they constituted a compromise—nobody called them a compromise. Even the "Omnibus" itself escaped that brand. The readers of the *Union* will remember how indignantly it rejected that title, and how affectionately it always spoke of the Omnibus as the "Adjustment"—and all its advocates styled it, "the Adjustment." It was no compromise, they proudly declared—for no party, no section, compromised any right or interest.

If the combination of the measures, denominated the Omnibus, could not be a compromise, much less could the measures, when singly considered, and passed successively, without any compact or agreement, making the passage or fulfillment of one, dependent upon that of the other.

The Union may mystify itself, but no one else. The measures adopted by Congress, at its last session, were distinct measures, separately adopted, considered and adopted according to usual parliamentary forms, and like all other laws, are subject to revision, amendment, or repeal, at the discretion of the Law Making power. The People did not confer on Congress the power to compromise their rights, or to pass irreparable laws—nor did Congress pretend to perpetrate any such absurdity.

Besides, there was nothing in the nature of the measures, involving compromise. California was admitted as a State, with a Constitution prohibiting slavery. She had a right to admission, and Congress had no right to object to her Constitution on account of its anti-slavery provisions, and in this case, the North was interested, and in this case, the North was interested, and in this case, the North was interested.

The receipt is as follows: 1 drachm Sulphur, 1 drachm Sugar, 2 drachms Rose Water, mix them, and bathe the hair twice a day for a week, or longer if necessary."

The receipt is not correct. It should read, Lac Sulphur, not Lac Sulphur, and the proportions are not put down according to the original recipe. This was as follows: Sugar of Lead 4 drachms, Lac Sulphur 2 drachms, Rose Water 4 oz.

The Lac Sulphur is almost insoluble, and the probability is, that the Sugar of Lead is the only potential ingredient. Of the effect of the mixture, if properly used, there can be no doubt. It will change gray hair to a brown, and its effect upon the growth and condition of the hair is decidedly beneficial. It cleanses the scalp, and we have observed, that during its use, the hair is not apt to come out.

We think the proportion of sugar of lead ought to be doubled. That is, to four ounces, apothecary weight or measure, of water, there should be of sugar of lead and lac sulphur, each, two drachms.

Rose Water is directed to be used, but it is not essential. Where much of the mixture is consumed, it makes it rather costly. Indeed, the Rose Water is the only expensive ingredient in it. Soft water will do as well, and whenever used, the mixture can be rendered sweet-smelling, with cologne.

The newspapers direct that it should be shaken up whenever used. This will do, if the object be to convert each particular into a brimstone match, standing on its own, and ready for ignition. We have seen some poor fellows, victims of this advice, with a singularly sulphurous look about their heads, and quite anxious to exchange the new brimstone suit for their old silver-plated head dress.

The true plan is, to shake the mixture thoroughly, after using it, not before. Let it be shaken and emptied when you put it on.

Be sure the sulphur is not a mistake. Do not use any black sulphur, instead of Lac Sulphur. That would be a rather strong recommendation. And do not let him put you off with "flowers of sulphur"—what you want is, the real Lac Sulphur.

At first, use it two or three times a day, moistening every hair, and rubbing the mixture into the scalp, standing on its own, and ready for ignition. We have seen some poor fellows, victims of this advice, with a singularly sulphurous look about their heads, and quite anxious to exchange the new brimstone suit for their old silver-plated head dress.

The true plan is, to shake the mixture thoroughly, after using it, not before. Let it be shaken and emptied when you put it on.

Be sure the sulphur is not a mistake. Do not use any black sulphur, instead of Lac Sulphur. That would be a rather strong recommendation. And do not let him put you off with "flowers of sulphur"—what you want is, the real Lac Sulphur.

At first, use it two or three times a day, moistening every hair, and rubbing the mixture into the scalp, standing on its own, and ready for ignition. We have seen some poor fellows, victims of this advice, with a singularly sulphurous look about their heads, and quite anxious to exchange the new brimstone suit for their old silver-plated head dress.

The true plan is, to shake the mixture thoroughly, after using it, not before. Let it be shaken and emptied when you put it on.

Be sure the sulphur is not a mistake. Do not use any black sulphur, instead of Lac Sulphur. That would be a rather strong recommendation. And do not let him put you off with "flowers of sulphur"—what you want is, the real Lac Sulphur.

At first, use it two or three times a day, moistening every hair, and rubbing the mixture into the scalp, standing on its own, and ready for ignition. We have seen some poor fellows, victims of this advice, with a singularly sulphurous look about their heads, and quite anxious to exchange the new brimstone suit for their old silver-plated head dress.

The true plan is, to shake the mixture thoroughly, after using it, not before. Let it be shaken and emptied when you put it on.

Be sure the sulphur is not a mistake. Do not use any black sulphur, instead of Lac Sulphur. That would be a rather strong recommendation. And do not let him put you off with "flowers of sulphur"—what you want is, the real Lac Sulphur.

At first, use it two or three times a day, moistening every hair, and rubbing the mixture into the scalp, standing on its own, and ready for ignition. We have seen some poor fellows, victims of this advice, with a singularly sulphurous look about their heads, and quite anxious to exchange the new brimstone suit for their old silver-plated head dress.

The true plan is, to shake the mixture thoroughly, after using it, not before. Let it be shaken and emptied when you put it on.

Be sure the sulphur is not a mistake. Do not use any black sulphur, instead of Lac Sulphur. That would be a rather strong recommendation. And do not let him put you off with "flowers of sulphur"—what you want is, the real Lac Sulphur.

At first, use it two or three times a day, moistening every hair, and rubbing the mixture into the scalp, standing on its own, and ready for ignition. We have seen some poor fellows, victims of this advice, with a singularly sulphurous look about their heads, and quite anxious to exchange the new brimstone suit for their old silver-plated head dress.

The true plan is, to shake the mixture thoroughly, after using it, not before. Let it be shaken and emptied when you put it on.

Be sure the sulphur is not a mistake. Do not use any black sulphur, instead of Lac Sulphur. That would be a rather strong recommendation. And do not let him put you off with "flowers of sulphur"—what you want is, the real Lac Sulphur.

For the National Era.

A WINTER EVENING BYRNE.

BYRNE SMITH THEATRE.
The night is still and the hills are
Fields of blue and white are
And the waves of the twilight shadows
Flowing down the east.

The dying sun with his golden
Had robed the meadow round,
As the Prophet threw his mantle,
To go before the Lord.

Along the river's margin,
Not knowing where or why,
West forth two loving beings,
West forth my love and I.

And her gaze, so calmly earnest,
With joy and soul did thrill,
As a flash falling from a cloud rift
Gleamed the snowy hill.

She raised her drooping eyelids,
With a sad and mild surprise,
For she saw the Sable Angel,
That was unseen to my eyes.

The crickets were singing loudly
At the birth of the fair young moon,
And the winds with the rustling oars
Were weaving a mournful tune.

We heard not, all seemed silent,
As the pulses of Nature had stopped,
To catch the tremulous secret
That from her dear lips dropped.

Oh, words, so few and precious!
Yet never can depart,
Till all the clashing elements
Shall have this beating heart.

And though among the living
Her face no more is seen,
And the kindly words are hushed,
Her earnest words are given.

As I sit in my room by the fire,
This wistful night and cold,
Her presence is quietly gliding
Comes near me to my side.

I feel her hand's light pressure,
I see her features dim,
And beneath that light and airy
I breathe another life.

Thanks, Father, that still thou sendest
Suns glad beauteous,
Some blessed presence to the soul,
Some messenger of Good.

That, to every suffering spirit,
Some loving Phantom come,
And hope and memory upon
Thee, O God, be thine!

Cambridge, January, 1850.

HONOR TO MR. BINGHAM.

In all parts of this State we have the strongest expressions of approbation of Mr. Bingham's conduct. A meeting at Lower Saginaw passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the course pursued by our Representative in Congress, the Hon. Kinsley S. Bingham—the faithful, fearless, and honest representative of the constituency he represented, and by whom he was elected—on the long and arduous journey to California; his manly opposition to the extension of slavery, the infamous Fugitive Slave bill, and against the renewal of the plough patent to the heirs of John Wood, and his noble and heroic heart felt thanks for the faithful services rendered—Pennyman Freeman.

JOHN WESTWORTH, member of Congress from this district, returned to this city last week. He will have time only to stay at home about ten days, before it will be necessary to return to the next Congress, which will be his last session. His place will be filled by another, and we have our opinion that he shall not be benefited by the change.—Westworth has his faults—but there is no doubt but that he has represented the wishes of his constituents faithfully on most of the important questions, and he has certainly worked well for the district.—Chicago Citizen.

We hope Mr. Malony, his successor, will prove as true to the liberal sentiment of his district as John Westworth has done.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

The following paragraph from one of our exchanges communicates a discovery which promises to "take the shine off" of anything that has been found out lately, as well as from the hair of hoary-headed gentlemen:

"A distinguished gentleman (Twigg) returned from the Mexican war covered with 'glory.' He had, however, two months of hard service which laurels could not hide—as they did Cesar's baldness. One was a head as white as wool, and the other a cautious eruption on the forehead. For the latter, he was advised to try a mixture of sulphur, and sugar of lead, and rose water. In applying it, some of the mixture moistened the hair on the forehead, and after a while the part of his hair assumed the original color. He then applied the mixture to all his hair, and it became, and is, of its primitive sandy hue. He communicated it to some of his friends in Washington, especially to some ex-members who are widowers, and seeking preferment—and it has been found efficacious in every instance. It does not dry the hair, but seems to operate upon the roots, and restore the original color."

The receipt is as follows: 1 drachm Sulphur, 1 drachm Sugar, 2 drachms Rose Water, mix them, and bathe the hair twice a day for a week, or longer if necessary."

The receipt is not correct. It should read, Lac Sulphur, not Lac Sulphur, and the proportions are not put down according to the original recipe. This was as follows: Sugar of Lead 4 drachms, Lac Sulphur 2 drachms, Rose Water 4 oz.

The Lac Sulphur is almost insoluble, and the probability is, that the Sugar of Lead is the only potential ingredient. Of the effect of the mixture, if properly used, there can be no doubt. It will change gray hair to a brown, and its effect upon the growth and condition of the hair is decidedly beneficial. It cleanses the scalp, and we have observed, that during its use, the hair is not apt to come out.

We think the proportion of sugar of lead ought to be doubled. That is, to four ounces, apothecary weight or measure, of water, there should be of sugar of lead and lac sulphur, each, two drachms.

Rose Water is directed to be used, but it is not essential. Where much of the mixture is consumed, it makes it rather costly. Indeed, the Rose Water is the only expensive ingredient in it. Soft water will do as well, and whenever used, the mixture can be rendered sweet-smelling, with cologne.

The newspapers direct that it should be shaken up whenever used. This will do, if the object be to convert each particular into a brimstone match, standing on its own, and ready for ignition. We have seen some poor fellows, victims of this advice, with a singularly sulphurous look about their heads, and quite anxious to exchange the new brimstone suit for their old silver-plated head dress.

The true plan is, to shake the mixture thoroughly, after using it, not before. Let it be shaken and emptied when you put it on.

Be sure the sulphur is not a mistake. Do not use any black sulphur, instead of Lac Sulphur. That would be a rather strong recommendation. And do not let him put you off with "flowers of sulphur"—what you want is, the real Lac Sulphur.

At first, use it two or three times a day, moistening every hair, and rubbing the mixture into the scalp, standing on its own, and ready for ignition. We have seen some poor fellows, victims of this advice, with a singularly sulphurous look about their heads, and quite anxious to exchange the new brimstone suit for their old silver-plated head dress.

The true plan is, to shake the mixture thoroughly, after using it, not before. Let it be shaken and emptied when you put it on.

Be sure the sulphur is not a mistake. Do not use any black sulphur, instead of Lac Sulphur. That would be a rather strong recommendation. And do not let him put you off with "flowers of sulphur"—what you want is, the real Lac Sulphur.

At first, use it two or three times a day, moistening every hair, and rubbing the mixture into the scalp, standing on its own, and ready for ignition. We have seen some poor fellows, victims of this advice, with a singularly sulphurous look about their heads, and quite anxious to exchange the new brimstone suit for their old silver-plated head dress.

The true plan is, to shake the mixture thoroughly, after using it, not before. Let it be shaken and emptied when you put it on.

